

ABSTRAK

Stroke adalah gangguan neurologik mendadak yang terjadi akibat pembatasan atau terhentinya aliran darah melalui sistem suplai arteriotak. Tekanan darah tinggi menyebabkan peningkatan tekanan darah perifer sehingga menyebabkan system hemodinamik yang buruk dan terjadilah penebalan pembuluh darah serta hipertrofi dari otot jantung . Tujuan penelitian menganalisis Hubungan Tekanan Darah Dengan Kejadian Stroke Di Puskesmas Karangrejo Tahun 2021.

Penelitian dilaksanakan pada tanggal 12-17 April 2021. Jenis penelitian *correlation*, desain *analitik* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dan instrument penelitian berupa kuesioner. Populasi penelitian sebagian pasien Stroke Di Puskesmas Karangrejo. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling* sejumlah 30 responde. Variabel independent Tekanan Darah, variabel *dependent* Kejadian Stroke. Data dianalisis dengan uji *Spearman rho*.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan lebih dari setengah dari responden mempunyai Tekanan Darah dalam kategori Hipertensi Berat yaitu sebanyak 13 responden (43,3%). Sebagian besar responden mempunyai riwayat Stroke Non Hemoragik, yaitu sebanyak 20 responden (66,7%). Uji statistik *Spearman Rho* didapatkan *P Value* = 0,000 < 0,05 sehingga H_1 diterima, yang berarti ada Hubungan Tekanan Darah Dengan Kejadian Stroke Di Puskesmas Karangrejo Kecamatan Karangrejo Kabupaten Tulungagung.

Tekanan Darah sangat berhubungan erat dengan Kejadian Stroke. Hal ini membuktikan bahwa pentingnya melakukan mengontrol tekanan darah pada pasien Hipertensi sehingga dapat mengantisipasi terjadinya komplikasi penyakit Stroke.

Kata Kunci: Tekanan Darah, Hipertensi, Stroke

ABSTRACT

Stroke is a sudden neurological disorder that occurs due to restriction or cessation of blood flow through the arterial supply system of the brain. High blood pressure causes an increase in peripheral blood pressure, causing a poor hemodynamic system and thickening of blood vessels and hypertrophy of the heart muscle. The purpose of the study was to analyze the relationship between blood pressure and stroke incidence at Karangrejo Health Center in 2021.

The study was conducted on April 12-17, 2021. The type of research was correlation, analytical design with a cross sectional approach and the research instrument was a questionnaire. The population of this study was stroke patients at Karangrejo Public Health Center. Samples were taken by using purposive sampling technique with a total of 30 respondents. The independent variable is blood pressure, the dependent variable is the incidence of stroke. Data were analyzed by Spearman rho test.

The results showed that more than half of the respondents had blood pressure in the category of severe hypertension, namely 13 respondents (43.3%). Most of the respondents had a history of Non-Hemorrhagic Stroke, as many as 20 respondents (66.7%). Spearman Rho statistical test obtained P Value = 0.000 < 0.05 so H1 is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between blood pressure and stroke incidence at the Karangrejo Health Center, Karangrejo District, Tulungagung Regency.

Blood pressure is closely related to the incidence of stroke. This proves that it is important to control blood pressure in hypertension patients so that they can anticipate the occurrence of complications of stroke.

Keywords: Blood Pressure, Hypertension, Stroke